Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1739.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Savannah,

(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)

THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master.

A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Ross's wharf, or to

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by said vessel.

march 31 d7t

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.

The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26. 10t

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN.

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master,*

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
6 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
89 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c. &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. *Aucts.*

March 9. 12awtf dtf

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&s4w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Casks.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes, Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

FORGERIES.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city and New-York and other places by 3 or 4 men, 2 are now confined in New-York goal for life, one of them by name Dr. Grant, alias Smith White; another by name Dr. Gilbert, alias Lewis; forged a bill of exchange on Nicholas Cook of New-York with a letter of advice from Messrs. Brown, Benson & Ives of Providence, they also forged 3 checks in the name of Nicholas Cook, also 2 checks in the name of John Rathbone—William Grant is about 24 years old, light complexion, long favored, his countenance by no means expressive, but rather silly or unmeaning; breathes uncommonly hard, and frequently heaves a sigh, rather thin built, slender constitution, has a hacking cough, consumptive look, wore a green cloth coat in July '96, has a defect in one or both front teeth, lived some time clerk with Nicholas Cook in New-York—Gilbert, alias Lewis is rather fat or lusty, has a scar over one of his eyes, Grant & Gilbert in June 1796 forged letters of recommendation and credit to this city, from J. Rathbone, Nicholas Cook, Hoyt & Tom, Pell & Mellick, John Rathbone's was well executed, Grant boarded at Mr. Grimes' Tavern the George, corner of Mulberry and Second-street; Gilbert in 7th street, and kept a one horse chaise.—Grant slept in a room with Mr. Robert Bicknell, and broke open his bureau, while Mr. B. was at Baltimore, and stole a bill of exchange for 120 dollars, from the signature he forged 2 drafts on the Pennsylvania bank, dated 6 July '96, one for four hundred and forty-two dollars, and gave it to Mr. Wilcox's black boy to receive, the Bank being shut the boy was taken into custody by Mesher a constable, the draft lays at the Mayor's office; the other draft for 225 dollars was paid by the Bank soon in the morning of the 7th July—on the 6th. Saturday afternoon, he received through the hands of Messrs. Debauffre and Goodwin a draft of William Priestman's, dated 8th July on the United States Bank for 100 dollars. Being too late to receive it that night, he forged another from the signature on the United States Bank for 446 dollars dated 10th July, Sunday, which was paid on Monday morning, early. 13th or 14th July he appeared in a new dress new boots, &c. and removed to a more retired lodging, at Mrs. Smith's between Arch and Race-streets, 3 days after, he set out for Virginia Springs, but upon the road he slept in a room with a gentleman and robbed his saddle bags of some watches for which he was sentenced at Baltimore to the wheel barrow, but lately released, having very good friends in Connecticut.——Any person who can prove his writing upon conviction of the offender, shall receive 100 dollars reward, as the United States Bank have refused to pay the money, apply to William Priestman, No. 15 south 5th-street Philadelphia.

In a few days the 3 checks evidently wrote by the same Grant, 2 gentlemen having sworn to his writing, will be left at the Mayor's office for inspection.

april 2. 6t.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf1 ly

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31. 3awtf

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House, 22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO handsome new three story brick Dwelling Houses, ten rooms in each; a Livery Stable, large enough to contain thirty horses and a large Coach House; all completely finished. There is a convenient yard with a pump in it, for the accommodation of the buildings.——Any person inclining to purchase, by applying at the buildings, No 46 and 48 North Sixth street, may view them, and be informed of the terms, which will be made easy if required.

N. B. The houses will be sold separately or together, as it may best suit the purchaser; one of the houses is well calculated for a tavern or private family. *eo5t* april 2.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street.

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth; 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the Subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,

Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¼	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,

Keeper Military Stores.

april 2. 1w

Israel Morris against Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased. } Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

april 3 co3w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&f 11t

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Muslins at Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, at FOOTMAN & Co's Auction store,

WILL BE SOLD,

15 bales of East India Muslins,

By the bale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of

Baftas
Coffaes
Guzzees
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The whole entitled to drawback.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*

april 4 3t

For Norfolk and Richmond,

The fast sailing Schooner

FAVOURITE,

Wm. W. Weymouth, *master,*

WILL sail in all next week. For Freight or Paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Maſter on board, at Jeſſ. and Robert Waln's wharf, or to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166 South Front ſtreet.

april 5 3t

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining ſetts, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,

Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,

No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.

4th mo. 5th 5tf

New Publication.

A Senſible, Seaſonable and Spirited

ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

"What is our Situation?

AND

What our Proſpects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Cheſnut ſtr.
(Price three ſixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"*It is aſtoniſhing to hear the expence of war ſo often urged, and by well meaning people too, againſt our taking any meaſures of ſelf-preſervation—ſhall we be deſtroyed, becauſe we will not bear the expence of defence. For my own part, if it is neceſſary I ſhould give one half of all I have to ſave the other, I ſhall not heſitate to do ſo—If more is requiſite, more ſhall be given; and if finally, I muſt give up all to preſerve my life and liberty, all ſhall be freely given. The true wealth of a nation conſiſts in its independence and ſecurity, and not in accumulating gold to lie in uſeleſs heaps, or enrich the triumph of a ſavage conqueror—At a time when half the world is racked in direful convulſions when immenſe countries are deſolated and powerful nations extirpated, if we eſcape with expence only, we may deem ourſelves very fortunate.*"

april 5 dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Superviſors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Manchester Goods.

Received by the laſt arrivals from Liverpool, ſeveral trunks, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which will be ſold very low for caſh or on a ſhort credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waiſtcoating in Marſeilles, &c.
Cotton and ſilk and cotton Hoſiery, Pantaloons, &c.

A variety of (Engliſh) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hanks, Shoe binding, &c.

N. B. A caſe of printed Muſlinets, and a trunk of Pulliest Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Cheſnut ſtreet. 4 mo. 4—4tw

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD.

April 4. d2w

Juſt Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molaſſes
Raiſins in bags
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.

4th mo. 4th 52w

Juſt Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Iſle of France, And for ſale By

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

120 bales Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
50 bags do. coffee
24 caſks do. Indigo

april 3 dtct

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *April 6*

List of the Laws

Enacted during the Seſſion of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, which commenced on Tueſday, the fifth day of December, 1797, and ended on Thurſday, the fifth day of April, 1798.

1, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for the purpoſe of improving the navigation of the river Lehigh.

2, a ſupplement to the act, entitled, "an act for incorporating the ſociety formed for the relief of diſtreſſed and decayed Pilots, their widows and children."

3, an act extending the powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas.

4, an act for altering the place of holding elections in the fourth diſtrict, in the county of Dauphin.

5, an act for altering certain election diſtricts in the county of Berks.

6, an act for the appointment and regulation of Conſtables in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia.

7, an act to provide for defraying the expenſe of ſurveying five tracts of land, heretofore granted to Cornplanter, a Chief of the Seneca nation.

8, an act to provide for ſettling the compenſations of ſundry Members of the Legiſlature, at the late ſeſſion, and to authorize the Speakers of the reſpective Houſes, to draw warrants, in their favor for the ſums found due.

9, an act empowering the commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county to appoint aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant aſſeſſors, in ſundry townſhips thereof, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

10, an act to empower Walter Clark, William Gray and William Wilſon, to ſell and convey a certain lot of ground in the town of Lewiſburgh, in Northumberland county, and for other purpoſes.

11, an act to appoint a Truſtee in the county of Miffliu.

12, an act to provide for the erection of houſes for the employment and ſupport of the poor in the counties of Cheſter and Lancaſter.

13, an act for the relief of David Jones.

14, an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia.

15, an act to confirm that part of the road laid out from Philadelphia to the borough of York, by Weſt-Cheſter, Straſburgh and the Blue-rock, which lies between Fawk's tavern and Weſt-Cheſter.

16, an act declaring the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and certain branches thereof, public ſtreams or high-ways.

17, an act to provide for copying the records of the ſeveral roads heretofore laid out and which hereafter may be laid out, in the county of Philadelphia.

18, an act for erecting part of the county of Northampton into a ſeparate county.

19, an act to afford relief to Pittſburgh academy in the county of Allegheny.

20, an act to grant a ſum of money to the Truſtees of the academy and free-ſchool of Bucks county.

21, a ſupplement to an act, entitled, "an act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing at a certain time, all the laws heretofore made for that purpoſe."

22, a ſupplement to the act eſtabliſhing an explicit fee-bill.

23, an act to authorize Edmund Milne to commence a ſuit againſt the commonwealth upon certain claims which he has againſt the ſame.

24, an act declaring Pine-creek, in the county of Lycoming, a public ſtream or highway.

25, an act to erect part of Quomahouing townſhip in Somerſet county, into a ſeparate election diſtrict.

26, an act for raiſing, by way of lottery, a ſum not exceeding five thouſand five hundred dollars, to be applied to the defraying the expenſes of erecting a ſchool-houſe in the townſhip of New-Hanover, in the county of Montgomery, and for purchaſing a lot and erecting a church in the borough of Harriſburgh.

27, an act for raiſing, by way of lottery, the ſum of two thouſand four hundred dollars, for the purpoſe of compleating a bridge over Big Swatara-creek, at Jones's town.

28, an act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of the Briſtol-Iſland meadows, in the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Bucks, to keep the banks, dams, ſluices and floodgates in repair, and to raiſe a fund to defray the expenſes thereof.

29, an act to authorize certain lotteries.

30, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the route of Cheſnut-hill, to the twelve mile ſtone on Reading road, and thence to Reading, in the county of Berks.

31, an act to annex part of Bedford county to the county of Franklin.

32, an act for running and aſcertaining certain lines of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Somerſet and Weſtmoreland.

33, an act to repeal an act, entitled, "an act for raiſing, by way of lottery, the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars, for accompliſhing the building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

34, an act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the company for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, to raiſe, by way of lottery, the ſum of twelve thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of compleating the work in their act of incorporation mentioned.

35, an act to re-enact certain laws relative to county rates and levies.

36, a ſupplement to the act to enable the Governor to appoint Notaries Public, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

37, an act limiting the term during which judgments ſhall be a lien on real eſtate, and ſuits may be brought againſt the ſureties of public officers.

38, a ſupplement to the act, entitled, "an act for eſtabliſhing and building a bridge acroſs Coneſtogoe-creek, in the county of Lancaſter."

39, an act altering the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, in the county of Waſhington.

40, an act for continuing the preſent ſalaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of the commonwealth, and the Preſidents of the Courts of Common Pleas.

41, an act to alter and amend the Health laws of this commonwealth, and to incorporate a Board of Managers of a Marine and City Hoſpital of the port of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

42, an act to provide a more effectual method for ſettling the accounts of the ſeveral Brigade Inſpectors within this commonwealth.

43, an act providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt, after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement.

44, an act to continue in force, for a limited time, the act, entitled, "an act to extend the powers of the Juſtices of the Peace in this ſtate, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

54. a further ſupplement to the act, entitled, "an act for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter."

46, an act to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a Company for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at or near Trenton.

47, An act for altering and erecting certain election diſtricts.

48, an act to prevent the diſturbance of religious Societies within the city of Philadelphia, during the time of divine ſervice.

49, reſolution relative to the diſtribution of the laws of the United States.

50, an act to extend the time for patenting lands.

51, an act for the relief of John Glen.

52, an act to make certain appropriations as well as for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

From what I can collect from your paper, of which I am a conſtant reader, matters are growing very ſerious indeed. But ſo far as I can ſee, it is in a great meaſure our own fault. I wonder what could have put it into our heads to affront theſe terrible Frenchmen! I never liked our proceedings, that I muſt ſay; and I always thought it a very imprudent thing, to make Mr. Adams Preſident, when by electing Mr. Jefferſon we might have pacified them, and thereby have eſcaped the dreadful conſequences which are now about to fall on us. But dont you think it will be much the beſt for us, to avoid war at all events? In the firſt place, it will coſt us a great deal of money, and if ſuch a fellow as Buonaparte ſhould get among us—God help us! what havoc he would make! Whereas if we patiently ſubmit to them, and ſooth them, inſtead of ſaying harſh things to provoke them, I cannot help thinking that they will ſpare the moſt of us: and as they ſeem very fond of government, I dont in the leaſt doubt, but they will entirely ſave us that trouble. Perhaps they may guillotine a few of our ariſtocrats, and ſuch as have ſpoke and wrote againſt them; but I cannot think they are ſo bad, as to hurt thoſe who have talked in their favor; and for my own part, I defy any body to prove that I ever ſaid a word againſt them. As to the great pother that is made about our trade and merchants ſuffering, and all that—I ſee nothing in it. A man is not obliged to be a merchant. Let him follow ſome other employment. There is a great ſcarcity of hands in the country, and good wages going. Beſides, it is very hard that thrifty prudent people, who have ſcraped together, a little ſnug property, and have nothing to do with trade ſhould ſuffer for thoſe who chuſe to follow it. Every man for himſelf, ſay I.

I wiſh too, with all my heart, that ſome of our great men in congreſs would conduct themſelves with more diſcretion, and not ſay ſuch provoking things of our ſiſter republic. I never could ſee any uſe in provoking angry people. Now there is the victory that admiral Duncan gained over the Dutch. It has turned out exactly as neighbor Wiſeacre told me it would. He ſaid, ſays he, "it will only make 'em more furious," and ſo it has, for now they are going to tear up England by the roots for it.

One ſcarcely knows well what to believe, there are ſo many different ſtories going, but I can hardly think them ſo very wicked as Peter Porcupine, and ſome other folks repreſent them. As to their killing their king, queen, noblemen and prieſts, what have we to do with that? None of us are kings, queens, noblemen or prieſts. Some of us to be ſure, have got a little money, but ſince we bear no titles, are good republicans, and love the poor dearly (or at leaſt ſay we do) they can have no cauſe to quarrel with us. I am determined, however, to be prepared for the worſt, ſo have bo't myſelf a French grammar, and am learning the language. I have already ſpent a good deal of time in learning to ſay Mounſeer; but neighbor Wiſeacre tells me it is all thrown away, and that if I was to call one of them Mounſeer, I ſhould be guillotined for an ariſtocrat. He tells me, I muſt call 'em citoyen or ſome ſuch comical name. Then he ſays, I muſt not call the months by their old names of January, February, &c. nor firſt month, ſecond month, as the Quakers do, but Niveſe, Pluvioſe, Ventoſe and the lord knows how many other oſes. And then he ſays, they have no ſuch thing as ſunday among them—and that the queer toads do not reckon by weeks, but ſomething they call decades and another plaguy hard word that ſounds like lottides, but it's a good deal longer. It would not be very decent if it was turned into Engliſh, I am told; and that it is much the ſame as holidays. And all theſe things may be learnt, he informs me, out of the French calendar (which is the ſame it ſeems as an almanac) which B. F. Bache has been good enough to provide, for all ſuch as want to become French citizens. He tells me alſo, that I may get of the ſame B. F. B Tom Paine's Age of Reaſon, which is the French bible, and will open my eyes a great deal. I am very loth, I muſt confeſs, to give up my religion, but when it is to ſave one's property, and perhaps one's life too, I cannot but think God Almighty would forgive one. I am no great politician its true, but I and all my neighbors are of opinion, that inſtead of doing any thing to vex theſe French folks, it will be much the ſafeſt way, to coax them, and try to bring them into good humor with us.

PLOUGHSHARE.

N. B. I have a confuſed ſort of a notion, Mr. Fenno, that beſides this *French Calendar*, which is to be had at Bache's office, your paper mentions, that he has alſo a *Scotch one*, which ſeems to be a very vile thing too. Why, what ſort of a man muſt this B. F. Bache be? His grand daddy was a dealer in almanacs if I dont miſtake, but I believe he never meddled with any but Engliſh ones.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

The *embargo* on *Albany* veſſels was taken off on Wedneſday laſt. A few minutes after a number of people had paſſed over the Hudſon, on the *ice*, oppoſite that city, that immenſe body gave way, and the navigation was ſoon freed from incumbrance. In ordinary ſeaſons this ice breaks up about ten days earlier.

MELANCHOLY.

Yeſterday about 12 o'clock, one of the Ferry-boats; which plies between this city and Brooklyn, acroſs Eaſt-River, was unhappily ſunk in a guſt of wind. there were eight men in the boat, five of them were boatmen, and three paſſengers, all of whom were drowned, except one of the boatmen. For the ſatisfaction of the citizens, we have taken ſome pains to aſcertain their names, but could not, except that of one of the paſſengers, viz. William Clemens, a Carpenter of this City.

There was a continual gale from Eaſt, northerly, through the day; the Britiſh Packet, and ſeveral other veſſels, dragged their anchors conſiderably.

BOSTON, March 27.

This day, arrived ſhip Lydia, Burroughs, from Liſbon, 56 days. Feb. 18, lat. 29, long. 42, ſpoke ſhip Seaflower, of Philadelphia from the Iſle of France, for Hamburgh, 10 weeks out.

By the lateſt Pilot from the Vineyard, we are informed, that he left there, brig Nancy, Coffin, from Batavia, and a ſhip from Calcutta, ſuppoſed to be capt. Coffin, the only foreigners there.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) March 27.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

The French directory, in their muliſh ſilence towards our envoys, have acted with a degree of conſiſtency hitherto unexpected from them. For what purpoſe ſhould they confer with our envoys? To liquidate the claims we have upon them for depredations upon our commerce, or to a juſt a treaty, which ſhall prevent their capturing our veſſels in future? Can either of theſe be a deſirable object with them? Not even the mad enthuſiaſm of Frenchmen can carry on a lengthy war without ſupplies of money and proviſion. Commerce, manufactures, inland taxes, the royal domains, a wealthy nobility, and liberal clergy, thoſe grand ſources of French governmental wealth, are now dried up. The preſent French rulers find their only reſource in fraternization and plunder. Holland, Spain, and the numerous republics, whether cis or tranſalpine, have felt the effects of the former; Denmark, Sweden, and the United States, of the latter. For what purpoſe, we again aſk, ſhould they confer with our Envoys? It cannot be to make peace. Can it be to excite war? For what purpoſe ſhould the French wiſh a war with the United States? That our defenceleſs veſſels being armed might become the more difficult of capture than at preſent, when we are too ſpiritleſs to arm them? For what purpoſe ſhould they confer with our Envoys? Can it be with the ſame deſign, with which they amuſed the Engliſh Lord Malmſbury, that the deſpotic war party might have time to baniſh to Cayenne the real friends to France, America and peace? We do not underſtand that Americans have any friends in France. Depend upon it the French act conſiſtently. What debtor is anxious to liquidate claims, which he is conſcious he has neither the will nor ability to pay? Or what thief, who had committed repeated depredations upon your property, had frequently ſtolen the meat from your cellar, or cattle from your barn yard, while you have ſpirit enough to defend your own property, would wiſh to haſten his conduct into the examination of a court of juſtice?—An inſignificant number of weak people among us, ſome years ago, when French hands were not ſo clotted with blood, wiſhed to fraternize with them. In that caſe, the French would probably have taken ten times the property from us they now have; but it would have been taken from the community at large. But, as a large number of wiſe men diſapproved the ſanguinary ſchemes of French philoſophers, and reſolved to preſerve our nation independent of foreign power, we did not therefore fraternize with the French, and they have continued to plunder us; and the caſe now is, ſome individuals ſuffer ſeverely; in the caſe of fraternization, all would have been involved in one common ruin.

INCIDENTS AT HOME.

The ſouthern mail, which we expected on Saturday, has not arrived. In conſequence of this failure, we have no recent communications directly from Congreſs. By the complexion of Boſton papers, the queſtion of defenſive operation is warmly agitated. *Arm* OR *ſtarve*, ſays one party; *arm* AND *ſtarve*, ſays the other: and the neceſſity of *uniting* is urged in language better calculated to *divide*. Indeed, any language to *diſorganizers*, on the object of *union*, muſt neceſſarily be a waſte of breath, or ink and paper. When Britain made ſpoil of our commerce, the party diſaffected to our government was vociferous in ſummoning to arms. The federaliſts, or friends to order, admitted the propriety of *preparing* for war; but judged it not derogatory to our national dignity to attempt an adjuſtment by negociation. Terms were propoſed, which our envoy thought proper to accept, and which were afterwards ratified and put in operation by a conſtitutional majority of both branches of our own government. But when ſimilar and probably much greater outrages were committed by the French, the ſame friends of order propoſe the ſame means of accommodation and the ſame preparation for war; and, when terms are propoſed, which government approve, it will be time for the Jacobins to complain of inconſiſtency, if the voice of the federaliſts ſhould then be "ſtill for war." At preſent, the charge of inconſiſtency or partiality is a baſeleſs fabric.

We hear from Keene, violent ſuſpicions are there entertained that the late villainous attempt to rob a ſtore in that town, was nothing more than a villainous attempt to have the ſtore robbed. This is either refinement in knavery, or refinement in ſlander.

ALEXANDRIA, March 31.

FROM EUROPE.

The ſhip Ann, Captain Black, belonging to this town, arrived this morning from St. Ubes, after a paſſage of 48 days. Captain Black has favored us with the following intelligence.

Left in St. Ubes the ſhip Charlotte, of New-London, capt. Fitch, and the ſhip ——, of Nantucket, capt. Coffin, both diſcharging ballaſt—the ſhip Ann and Catharine, of New-York, capt. Lowring, taking in ſalt, and the brig Fanny, of Newbury-Port, capt. Stover, ready to ſail next day after us—theſe four ſail being all the Americans in St. Ubes.

A few hours after leaving St. Ubes, was ſpoke by a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, ſteering for the bar of Liſbon; the afternoon of the ſame day, ſaw a fleet of ten ſail of line of men of war ſtanding towards the Rock of Liſbon, ſuppoſed them to be part of admiral Jarvis's fleet. Alſo, during the time he lay in St. Ubes, a French frigate of 40 guns was taken and brought into Liſbon by a Portugueſe 64 gun ſhip, after an engagement of two and an half hours; and it is ſaid to be the firſt capture of a ſhip of war made by the Portugueſe during the preſent war. Seven or eight French privateers (which very much infeſted that coaſt) were alſo taken and brought into Liſbon about the ſame time; one of them is called the Dumourier, and carries 28 guns.

The invaſion of Portugal by the French and Spaniards was much talked of and generally believed: a very great alarm was raiſed in Liſbon and different parts of Portugal on that account. In order to effect this invaſion, the French are ſaid to have adopted the following plan:—In the firſt inſtance, they have a hundred thouſand troops marching towards the frontiers, and fifty thouſand more embarked on board of tranſports, moſtly at Toulon, &c. under the protection of twelve ſail of the line, to open a paſſage for them out of the Mediterranean: and ſecondly, the Spaniſh fleet is to be compelled to go out and fight admiral Jarvis—and in thus ſacrificing the Spaniſh fleet to the Engliſh, Jarvis, of courſe will be obliged to make for ſome friendly port with his prizes, and no doubt much ſhattered fleet. During that interval, the French fleet will find no oppoſition in making the moſt convenient choice of a landing place, any where along the Portugueſe coaſt.

This plan is in one reſpect reaſonable, and might be carried into effect; but oppoſed to that, is the ſacrificing of the Spaniſh grand fleet; which ſurely the court of Madrid cannot approve of, nor the deep laid politic ſchemes of the French directory juſtify:—Be that as it will, it has created much uneaſineſs in Portugal, although at preſent, the courts of Madrid and Liſbon are on friendly and pacific terms.

☞ **The City Dancing Aſſembly,**

Intended for Thurſday evening next is unavoidably poſtponed until Friday, the 13th of April when the ſeaſon will be cloſed.

april 4

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A ſmall invoice of beſt Triage

COFFEE, in barrels and bags
22 bales ſuperior Madraſs blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo firſt quality
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM.

April 4. §

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

No. 7, North Eighth ſtreet,

24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handſome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce ſtreet.

april 4 §

The friends of American Seamen,

Impreſſed on board Britiſh ſhips of war, who are deſirous of effecting their releaſe, are requeſted to furniſh proof of their citizenſhip and of the deſcription of their perſons to the Department of State, whence it will be forwarded to the Public Agents in Great Britain and the Weſt Indies.

Department of State, Philadelphia, 2 April, 1798 } 4—3t.

The Owners of 5982 Dollars

Captured in the ſchooner Lovely Lady of New-York, captain Edward Johnſton, by the French privateer Revanche, captain Antoine Berard, on the 13th of laſt July, are requeſted to make immediate application to the Department of State reſpecting the ſame.

Department of State, Philadelphia, April 2, 1798. }

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *April* 6.

OUTLINES of the *Inſtructions* and *Diſpatches*.

It is enough to ſay that the inſtructions were as ample, as conciliatory as the object to be attained could poſſibly require. That France was offered either ſuch modification of her old treaty as would meet and remove her complaints againſt it, or if ſhe would prefer a new one ſhe was to be gratified—Any advantages given to the Britiſh were to be offered to her—Although, indeed, the commiſſioners were not by any treaty to relinquiſh the right of future indemnification. The commiſſioners on their arrival at Paris, wrote a letter to Talleyrand communicating the object of their miſſion; to this letter they had received no anſwer at the time of their laſt diſpatches—but two perſons called on the commiſſioners, told them they were in the perfect confidence of Talleyrand, and opened a converſation on the ſubject of their miſſion. They ſtated that the Directory were much enraged at the ſpeech of the Preſident at the laſt ſummer ſeſſion, and that it was neceſſary ſome diſavowal of his ſentiments or ſome atonement for them ſhould be made: the commiſſioners replied they had no power to diſavow or atone for thoſe ſentiments, that the Preſident by the Conſtitution had a right to communicate his ſentiments on the ſtate of the union to Congreſs, that they were his own ſentiments and the government had nothing to do with them: ſeveral communications paſſed on this ſubject before a direct avowal was made of the kind of *atonement* required; at length it came out—*Money, money, money*, was all the cry. *Douceurs* to an enormous amount were demanded for the officers; as they complained that while ſome of the Directory had plentiful ſources of wealth, others of them were deficient. Several other extravagant demands of loans and money were made in the moſt ſhameleſs and inſolent manner—Our commiſſioners talked of treating on terms of *juſtice, reciprocity, &c.* They were laughed at—when you treat with the *Indians*, ſaid our brotherly allies, do you not pay for peace? when you treat with the *Algerines*, do you not give *money* for peace? have we not made Hamburgh, Portugal &c. pay, and ſhall not you pay too? our commiſſioners objected—they were then reminded of the fate of *Venice*. They were told when Great Britain is overthrown the terms will be more ſevere; take the preſent opportunity. The commiſſioners repreſented that ſuch proceedings would *unite America againſt them, and that America when united would be invulnerable*. Poh! poh! ſaid the Frenchmen—that is impoſſible—we know how to manage that matter—you know we are very expert at intrigue—we have too many friends in your country—you can't hurt us there—we will contrive to make it believed in America that the failure of the negociation—that all the evils you ſuffer, are owing to the conduct of the *federaliſts*, or as we name them, the *Britiſh Faction* in the United States—take the preſent opportunity, pay money, and ſave yourſelves. Finally, Mr. Gerry informed Talleyrand of theſe converſations, and aſked him if the men alluded to, really poſſeſſed his confidence and ſpoke his ſentiments—Talleyrand ſaid that they did. But if all theſe things had been complied with, what were we to have in return? why, our commiſſioners were to be admitted to a negociation, and Talleyrand was to promiſe his influence to prevent any futher ſpoliations——

The Douceurs required for the officers, were 1,200,000 Livers, about £50,000 ſterling. We were to take *at par* about 32,000,000 of Dutch florins, the value of which is now 50 per cent. *under par*, and look to the Dutch for the deficiency at the peace, with other enormous requiſitions to the amount of many millions of dollars.

MR. FENNO,

I Have read in Bache's paper of this morning a paragraph which ſtates, that the vote of the Senate for publiſhing the Preſident's meſſage of the 3d inſt. with the communications of our Envoys "had a majority of two." The implication, from this, that the majority was only "two," *is falſe*. An honourable member of the Senate, for whoſe veracity, the writer of this would pledge his life, has declared, that on the vote, *there was no diviſion*. That to the motion for publication an oppoſition was made, but when it became certain that it would prevail, the oppoſition was withdrawn, and on the queſtion being put, but two members pronounced "no." This publication from Bache's paper, comes as near the truth, as would be expected, from that deteſtable vehicle of pollution and falſehood.

A few obſervations, Mr. Fenno, on the propriety of the order of the Senate, may probably be expedient.—Before the motion to call on the Preſident was made, the enemies of the government, who are known as the devoted friends and tools of France, were every where, in Congreſs and out of it, not only inſinuating but as boldly as wickedly pronouncing, that the Executive was inſidiouſly purſuing the ſyſtem of his predeceſſor—a ſyſtem intended to involve this country in war with France; and relying on the obvious motives to withhold a communication of his inſtructions, and the correſpondence of the miniſters, with the moſt abominable impudence, they affirmed, that *the Preſident dared not diſcloſe his conduct*. At a time when our very exiſtence was at riſque, and there appeared no means of defeating the nefarious intentions of an abominable faction, which had brought their country to the brink of ruin, but by a full diſcloſure, the neceſſity of making it, tho' painful, had become inevitable.—When the ſecret was committed to the Legiſlature it was no longer poſſible to prevent the circulation of it—the only queſtion then was, whether the people ſhould be truly informed, or left to the deceptions reſulting from miſrepreſentation and miſconception. Of the alternative the election could not be difficult.

It has been ſaid that the publication endangers the ſafety of our envoys. If this conjecture was well founded, it would afford a concluſive reaſon againſt the meaſure. But when we are told, in theſe very diſpatches, that our country abounds with the active and ſkilfull agents, of the wicked miſcreants, who govern France and are deſolating the world; and when we know that in our ſtreets, before the vote in the ſenate, the preciſe amount of the items of corruption were ſtated, it was impoſſible not to conclude, with certainty, that the directory would have the ſubſtance of the communication, by the firſt poſſible opportunity. The miſchief, therefore, as it reſpected our miniſters, was already done; and the only queſtion was, whether the opportunity of eſtabliſhing a deſerved confidence in that great and good man the Preſident, and Union among adeluded and divided people—a confidence and union indiſpenſable to our ſecurity, ſhould be embraced. A. Z.

THEATRE.

A very crouded and ſplendid theatre aſſembled laſt evening for the benefit of Mr. Fennell. A general clamour was made for the PRESIDENT'S MARCH. When the tune was played, the uproar and applauſe from all quarters of the houſe were ſo general, ſo loud and ſo inceſſant that very little of the tune was heard. Thus as our affections are withdrawn from foreign influence, the warmth of the public love and gratitude for our own worthies, our real benefactors will return with redoubled vigor.

☞ The Eaſtern Mail had not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.

*** The writer of the pieces which we have publiſhed under the ſignature of Marcellus, is reminded of his promiſe of ſubſequent communications.

From the Boſton Columbian Centinel.

ON THE SUBJECT OF ARMING.

MR. RUSSELL,

IN the courſe of ſome obſervations I made in your laſt Centinel in reply to a writer in the Chronicle, I had occaſion to touch on the ſubject of arming our merchantmen and ſhips of war in certain caſes; a meaſure which we are told is in contemplation in the National Legiſlature. The ſubject was too important to admit of being treated on in a curſory way, and it was then my intention to conſider it more at large in a future paper, and in doing this it is proper to ſet prejudice aſide and ſuffer ourſelves to be influenced by no other conſideration than a regard to the public good.

In conſidering this meaſure there are two queſtions, one is the right, the other the expediency. Although I am ſenſible that thoſe with whom we have to contend, would conſider only the *latter* queſtion without regard to the *former*, were they called on to decide a matter of ſimilar importance; yet the reſpect we owe to the opinions of other nations, and the juſtice due to a good cauſe which ought never to be confounded with a bad one, makes it proper firſt to conſider the queſtion of right. This is more proper at this time, when every artifice that baſe and deſigning men can employ is bro't forward to deceive the people as to the views of our adminiſtration; and when the arming to defend againſt unprovoked outrages is attempted to be impoſed upon the people as an open declaration of hoſtilities. I ſhall endeavour to ſhow that by precedent and the law of nations we poſſeſs this right and that by our exiſting treaties with France, the right is clearly implied. The law of nations it is true, gives to powers at war the right of going on board neutrals and making peaceable ſearch for articles of merchandize declared to be contraband; but this is always underſtood with the limitation that no improper force ſhall be employed in the ſearch, much leſs that under the pretence of legal inquiry the moſt barbarous inſults ſhall be committed, and the innocent neutral treated like an enemy.

If any belligerent power undertakes thus to ſet at defiance the rights of neutrality, and uniformly to perſiſt in a conduct which wants only the formality of a declaration to make it completely hoſtile, and adds to this conduct, a refuſal to hear the complaint of the injured neutral; from that moment the ground is changed;—the law of nature which forms the baſis of the law of nations makes it not only the right but the duty of the neutral to reſiſt.

Accordingly we have ſeen in the war of our revolution, the northern powers of Europe form a league, calling it the armed neutrality, in which they declared that they armed not in defiance of the law of nations, but becauſe they refuſd any longer to ſubmit to thoſe infringements of that law, which the belligerent powers were daily practiſing. This inſtance alone has fully eſtabliſhed the law of nations on this point, and will and ought to ſerve as a guide to neutrals in ſimilar caſes. If the law of nations juſtified the armed neutrality, there can be no queſtion that our caſe much more clearly falls within its true inteut and ſpirit.

By the 27th article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France, it is ſtipulated

"That if the ſhips belonging to the inhabitants of either of the countries, be met with by any ſhip, or ſhips of war, or privateers belonging to the other, the ſaid ſhip of war or privateer, *for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their* boats on board the merchant ſhip, and may enter to the number of *two or three men only*, to whom the commander of the merchant ſhip ſhall exhibit his paſſport according to the form annexed to the treaty—and the ſhip when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage; ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or to force her to quit her intended courſe."

It is a known principle in the law of nations, that the breach of a treaty by one of the contracting parties abſolves the other from the obligation of performing his ſtipulations. If we ſhow that in no inſtance have the French paid any reſpect to the above article; we have a right fairly to infer, that they never can complain, ſhould we reſiſt their boarding our ſhips when it is attempted, in any other way than that above preſcribed. Is there not an implied conſent on their part, that if their ſhips of war, or privateers, diſregarded the ſtipulation intended for the "*avoiding any diſorder*," they ſhall abide the conſequences of their wickedneſs or ignorance, and that the neutral ſhall be juſtified in reſiſting ſuch illegal boarding.

Let us examine the fact. I preſume no inſtance can be found in which the letter or ſpirit of the 27th article has been complied with, a proviſion which every man will ſee to be highly proper and neceſſary;—for without ſome ſuch precaution, how is the neutral to diſtinguiſh between an intention to examine papers, or a deſign to commit an act of piracy. Inſtead of the ſhips of war or privateers remaining out of cannon ſhot, have not inſtances happened where a broad ſide has been the firſt intimation of an intention to board? Inſtead of ſending *their* boats on board the neutral, have not innumerable inſtances occurred, where they would not hoiſt out their own boats, but have compelled the neutrals in tempeſtuous weather, and at the riſk of their lives to come on board them, and if I remember right, (for I would not miſrepreſent a ſingle fact) one or more inſtances have happened, where the neutrals have periſhed in attempting to go on board the ſhips of war or privateers. Where they have boarded our veſſels, inſtead of "*taking two or three men only*," have they not always taken enough to overpower the neutral, and inſtead of peaceably ſearching for contraband goods have they not in many inſtances committed every violence againſt the unreſiſting crew—robbing them even of their wearing apparel, and often adding blows to other injuries too ſhocking to be mentioned? I forbear to dwell on a ſubject ſo painful to the feeling of every American.—It is enough for my preſent purpoſe, that the law of nations gives us the right to arm—and that this right is alſo fairly to be implied from the ſpirit of our exiſting treaty with France. More has been ſaid about the expediency of arming than about the right, and more doubts ſeem to have ariſen on the latter than on the former queſtion. If, in the courſe of this war, we had ſuffered only what neutrals may be expected to ſuffer in all wars, from the ignorance and miſconduct of a few of the armed veſſels of the belligerent powers—and if through the ordinary channels of communication, remonſtrances might be made, and thoſe remonſtrances were liſtened to, there can be no queſtion but that this mode of redreſs would be the moſt eligible.—But let my fellow citizens attend to the ſituation in which we are placed with France. One of our miniſters has not only not been acknowledged, but was ordered to quit the territory of France, with every circumſtance of contempt; when our government, laying aſide their reſentment at this indignity, in the true ſpirit of conciliation, joined two of our moſt reſpectable fellow-citizens with Mr. Pinckney in the miſſion of Peace.—What treatment have they receeived?—The moſt contemptuous neglect and the fulleſt aſſurances that they will not be liſtened to by the Directory, and that their overtures for healing the breach between us and *France* will be diſregarded. By this conduct, whatever injuries we may receive, muſt fail to be repreſented to the Directory, and the door of communication in the ordinary way be completely ſhut. Beſide refuſing to receive our Miniſters, I appeal to every man if they are not daily iſſuing decrees of a nature more and more hoſtile. If things are ſo if, as Victor Hugues in his proclamation declares, it is the intention of the government to treat us with ſeverity—if it is alſo true that the ſhips of war and privateers of France are daily practiſing on the theory laid down by the Directory, what remains for us—either to ſubmit to be captured and ill-treated wherever their veſſels meet ours, or by a proper and ſpirited reſiſtance to convince the Directory, that although faithful to our engagements, we wiſh no exemption from any ſtipulation we have made in the ſpirit of the Treaty; yet that when we ſee violence and raping uſurp the place of right and a ſpirit of plunder ſubſtituted in the room of legal inquiry, we will ſubmit no longer.

I am ſenſible of the clamour which is made on this occaſion by thoſe who have uniformly oppoſed the meaſures of our adminiſtration, and that all means are excited to make the people believe that there is a hoſtile intention in our government towards that of France. The fact is not ſo—no government on earth were ever at more pains than ours has, and now is taking to preſerve peace not only with France but with all the world. And whoever denies this muſt either have been a ſuperficial obſerver, or wilfully bent on deceiving the people by ſubſtituting falſhood for truth. The directory themſelves after what they have ſeen of our forbearance, will not believe that we wiſh for war. I admit it is poſſible that when the directory diſcover in conſequence of our arming, captures and condemnations to be leſs frequent, renewed hoſtilities may be the conſequence—even then our ſituation could hardly be worſe than it is at preſent. On the contrary, knowing what to expect, we ſhould be prepared to meet the evil.

Let me aſk thoſe who are calling meetings in the neighboring towns, to conſider ſeriouſly the queſtion I have been diſcuſſing, before they decide on pouring in petitions to our Legiſlature, hampering the operations of our government, and furniſhing our enemies with arguments which are capable of being employed to the worſt purpoſes. Let me aſk the *Cincinnatus of Roxbury* to conſider whether it is wiſe at a moment like the preſent to take any meaſure which may operate (vide ens between town and country; if me aſk him to conſider the importance of unanimity, let we warn him againſt endeavouring to perſuade the yeomanry of our country, that they have a different intereſt from that of their brethren in the ſeaport towns. No, my fellow-citizens, in town and country your *intereſt* are the ſame. Whatever the Republicans and the Phocions in the Chronicle may ſay to the yeomanry, we know you too well to believe that you can tamely look on and ſee the commercial intereſts of our country ſacrificed by indiſcriminate captures, even were your intereſts foreign from thoſe of the merchants; but it would be eaſy to prove that when commerce fails *agriculture* muſt periſh with it. Of you then I aſk, is it fit and proper that a nation like this, a commercial as well as agricultural nation, ſhould yield no protection to commerce? Is it right that we ſhould be ſo completely defenceleſs that a foreign armed boat may enter our harbours and with impunity burn and deſtroy veſſels lying at anchor under the implied protection of neutral ſovereignty? Is it right that our valuable merchant ſhips, with every document to prove their neutrality, ſhould be daily captured by picaroons, and condemned without the colour of right, for the want of a few guns to protect them? Yet theſe things and worſe we muſt ſubmit to, or authorize our merchantmen to arm.

I therefore conclude that it is not only right and expedient, but abſolutely neceſſary to furniſh the means of defence to our commerce—that the merchants in common with the reſt of our fellow-citizens, may feel the protection of that conſtitution and thoſe laws, to which they at leaſt equally with others have always yielded a ready homage. MARCUS.

From the Norfolk Herald.

However much the friends of the country have to regret the failure of the Extraordinary Embaſſy to the French republic, and whatever reaſon they have to deplore, that war, the great ſcourge to man, is already brought to their doors, and ready to thunder on their defenceleſs coaſts; yet they ſincerely hope and firmly perſuade themſelves, that the unceaſing efforts and ſincere endeavors which the Executive has uniformly adopted to preſerve peace, inviolate with all nations, will not only cauſe unanimity in our councils, but tend to the uniting of all hearts and hands in defence of this our common and juſtly beloved country.

The criſis having arrived which calls for all uniting in defence of the bleſſings they enjoy, under the moſt mild and equitable of governments,—it then, ſurely, is not too much to preſume, that all parties will unite in defence of their property, the independence, honor and intereſt of their country, and to preſerve the bleſſings they enjoy, and prolong them unimpaired to their poſterity, by making uſe of thoſe means which a beneficent Providence have put them in poſſeſſion of, for the defence of all that is valuable and dear to man.

march 28. A. B.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY—APRIL 5.

The Speaker laid before the houſe an unfavourable report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Stephen Cantling, who prays for compenſation for his ſervices in Major Orr's expedition into the Cherokee country in 1794. The report was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petitions of ſundry citizens of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, who pray for compenſation for loſſes and damages ſuſtained from the army and militia in the Weſtern Inſurrection in 1794. The report ſtates, that if ſupplies were furniſhed by the petitioners, and regular vouchers are furniſhed, their accounts will be ſettled by the proper departments; but if the loſſes complained of were not of this kind, they muſt be conſidered like other ſufferings conſequent on a ſtate of warfare, for which this government never made any allowances. This report was committed for Monday.

On motion of Mr. Dent, the houſe reſolved to reſume the conſideration of the conſidential communications lately received from the Preſident, and the galleries and houſe were, of courſe, cleared of ſtrangers. The doors were cloſed till paſt four o'clock, when an adjournment took place, before any deciſion had been come to with reſpect to the publication of the communications.

KNOXVILLE, March 9.

Arrived this day at Knoxville, a veſſel built in the river Nolichucky, burthen 130 tons. This piece of naval architecture, has for a conſiderable time drawn the attention of government and its officers: we are warranted in ſaying, that the treaty lately ſanctioned by the executive of the United States, and ſhortly to be held with the Cherokee Indians, will render it ſtationary at this place for ſome months at leaſt. Whatever may have been the whiſpers of malevolence reſpecting the builder, truth will charge Mr. Cox with no one violation of the laws, or the leaſt diſreſpect to the conſtituted authorities of his country; inſtances have occurred, in which he has been refuſed privileges ſecured to citizens by the laws of the union, and when the man, and not the meaſure was oppoſed, he has ſubmitted to the injury though he complained againſt the precedent.

HARRISBURGH, March 28.

From a Correſpondent.

This is emphatically the age of arrogance, preſumption and hypocriſy. We not only reject a divine ſuperintendance in human affairs, but ſpeak of ourſelves in the moſt extravagant and fulſome ſtyle of panegyric. In a ſingle diſpatch from a ſans culotte general, are laviſhed more epithets of good, juſt, brave, generous, virtuous, humane and patriotic, than would have ſufficed in former times, for an hiſtorical volume, or are to be found in the whole commentaries of Cæſar. If we believe themſelves, (the poor prieſts and ariſtocrats excepted) the modern French are wholly made up of philoſophers, heroes and philanthropiſts. Then there is ſomething ſo captivating in their diction, and ſo graceful and energetic in their manner of uſing their interjections, Well! Oh! Ah! and Hah!—Take the following examples from the proclamation of the directory:

"Well! it is in the glare of theſe circumſtances, that the cabinet of St. James's—Ah! too long ſince, that perfidious cabinet.—Oh! to enflame our warriors.—Hah! patriots have but one intereſt. All this AHING and HAHING may be very pretty in French, and very eloquent too, but it ſounds ſomewhat uncouthly to a mere Engliſh ear; and however ſublime it may really be, I cannot but think, that a few luſtres ago, it would have been thought to ſavour a little of the bombaſtic and ridiculous. In charity, however, to many well diſpoſed perſons, who are yet infatuated by an unfortunate paſſion for this ſeducing republic, I am inclined to believe, that they often had occaſion to bluſh for their miſtreſs.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. HARWOOD's Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 7,

Will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, in 3 acts, called,

THE WIDOW OF MALABAR;

Raymond, mr Marſhall—Albert, mr Fox—Chief Bramin, mr Warren—Second Bramin mr Warrell—Young Bramin, mr Feundll—Narrina, (Indian Chief) mr Warrell, jun.

Indimora, mrs Merry—Fatima, miſs L'Eſtrange,

End of the Tragedy,

"DASH ON—KEEP MOVING,"

An Epilogue, in the character of Young Rapid,

By Mr. BERNARD,

To which will be added (never performed here) a COMEDY, in two acts, called,

THE HUMORIST;

Or, WHO'S WHO?

Sir Anthony Hatwit, mr Francis—Frolic, mr Warren—Blunt, mr Bliſſett—Beaumont, mr Fox—William, mr T Warrell—Dabble, mr Harwood.

Mrs Mattador, mrs Oldmixon—Diana, miſs L'Eſtrange—Jenny, mrs Doſter—Mrs Meddle, mrs Francis.

Between the Comedies,

A Diſſertation on Hobby Horſes,

By Mr. BERNARD

The Soldier's Hobby——The Statesman's Hobby
The Beaux's Hobby——The Ladies' Hobby
The Fidler's Hobby——The Manager's Hobby
Mr. Morris's Hobby——And His Own Hobby

After which, a favorite FARCE (never performed here) in two acts, called,

THE WANDERING JEW;

Or, LOVE'S MASQUERADE,

Sir Solomon Swallow, mr Warren—Major Atall, mr Harwood—Captain Marrall, mr Hardinge—Toby, mr Bliſſett—Cook, mr Warrell—Porter, mr Hunter—Servants, meſſrs Lavancy, Lafferty, &c.

Lady Swallow, mrs Oldmixon—Camilla, mrs Marſhall—Lydia, miſs L'Eſtrange—Suſan, mrs Doſter.

Tickets to be had at the uſual places, and of Mr HARWOOD, No. 80, North Eighth ſtreet.

☞ On Monday Evening (by deſire) and for the laſt time this ſeaſon, COLUMBUS—with Entertainments.

*** Mr. MORRIS's Night will be on Wedneſday next.

Footman & Co's. *Auction Store.*

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At 10 o'clock, at FOOTMAN & Co's. Auction Store,

WILL BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

10 pipes Coniac Brandy
3 ditto Liſbon Wine
5 ditto Teneriffe ditto
A few hhds. Almonds
3500 doz. Port Wine Bottles
6 hhds. Weſt-India Rum
A few boxes Raiſins
A quantity of Corks and Hair Powder
And ſundry other Groceries

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*

april 6

Valuable Stands for Buſineſs.

FOR SALE—by the Subſcriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other ſeventeen feet, more or leſs, on the ſaid ſtreet, and both extending, the breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or leſs, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Cheſnut-ſtreet, two two-ſtory

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-ſtory

Brick Houſe and Kitchen,

Almoſt new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on ſaid alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

The three Houſes will be ſold ſeparately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶-f18w

The Subſcribers have For Sale,

The following GOODS, viz.

Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs
Santipore do.
Sutromal do.
Doreas, Coſſidah, Chacon, Book } MUSLINS
Hummums
Coarſe ſtriped cotton Cloths
Black and other coloured Indian Taffities,
Do. do. Chineſe do.
Black and white Chineſe Sattins
Blue and white do. Luteſtrings
Heavy black Pepper
Iſinglaſs
Cordage aſſorted

Old Madeira Wine

Port do.
Sherry do. in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes
Holland Gin in pipes
Engliſh Perry
An iron Book Caſe

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 21. 3t

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch Street

march 31 4tawtf

FOR SALE,

At No. 149, South Front-ſtreet,

Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. caſks
Mountain do. in qr. caſks
Colemenar do. in do.
A few kegs freſh Raiſins

ALSO,

A few packages of Calcutta Goods,—

Conſiſting of

Humhums
Tickery
Patna Chintz
Perſians, black and coloured
Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Barber an Pullicat Handkerchiefs

april 2. *3t

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES,

april 2 *3aw3w

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniafcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glass
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamcodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

LANDING
From on board the Schooner RANGER, *from* JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 117 Chesnut-street.
Who has remaining on hand 6,00 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. d6t

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms,
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mthfm

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.
THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed
RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.
Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

Ran away from the subscriber,
on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

PROPOSAL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.
The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.
The proposed work will make a full-sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscribers early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.
SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.
NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

Just received, and for Sale at the Bookstore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No. 52 South Second-street.
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its first planters from England in 1630, to 1713.
By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embellished with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of some of the first settlers, from original paintings.
march 15. 7eod3w

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled
PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.
☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.
Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.
*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.
†‡† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awtm

A House and Lot in *Burlington.*
FOR SALE,
A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey.
This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.
The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river,—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.
For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to
GEO. WALKER.
Who has also For Sale,
Lots in Washington City.
march 31. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookfellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memours, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported, If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.
Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the states of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf